Flashbacks

The Journal of the Washington County Historical Society

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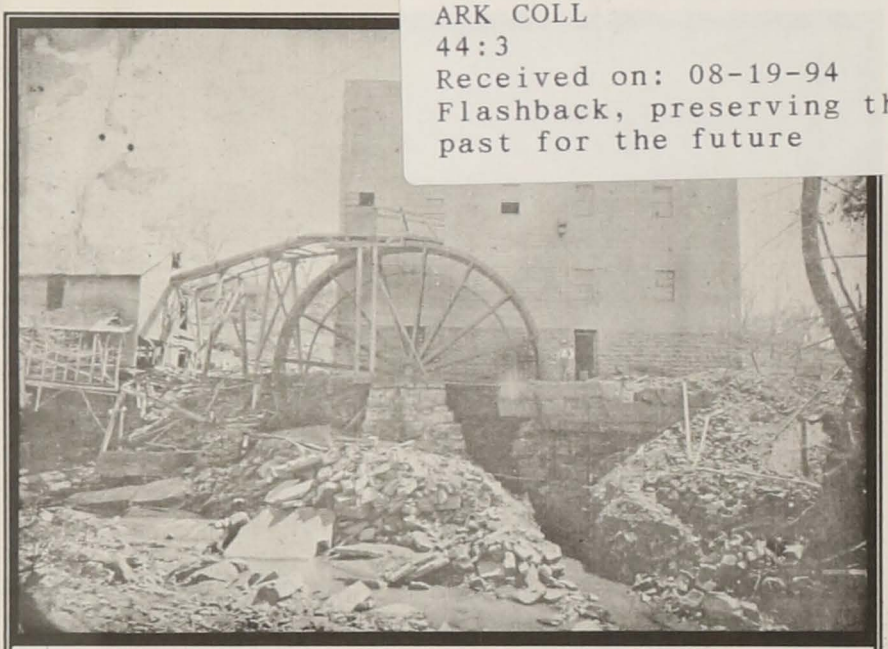

The old mill at Cane Hill before its destruction.
This was on Jordan Creek near the site of Tandy Kidd's mill.

Preserving The Past For The Future
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Washington County Historical Society
118 E. Dickson St., Fayetteville, AR 72701

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Cattle Drives and Texas Fever

by Dr. Conell J. Brown

On April 9, 1865 General Lee surrendered marking an official end to the Civil War. Skirmishes still continued in North Arkansas as weary soldiers began to return home. Harmon Hodges, in a letter dated June 4, 1865 from Fayetteville, indicated this continued guerrilla activity[1]. Returning soldiers must have had terribly mixed emotions, elation beyond words as they recognized familiar landmarks, horror at the devastation they encountered. The misery of the people surviving in the no-man's land between Union and Confederate lines over which legitimate foraging parties and outlaw bands roamed is almost impossible to imagine.

An article in *The American Heritage Magazine* was recently brought to my attention concerning a herd of Texas longhorn cattle driven across North Arkansas during the summer of 1866. This article was of interest to me for three reasons. First, it gives some detail of the post-Civil War destitution in the area that is now Washington, Madison, Carroll, Boone and Marion Counties. Second, as a child my grandmother often told me of the hardships her mother endured as she, her sister and a crippled brother sought to evade various raiding parties. My great grandmother was a young war widow living near Baker's Prairie mentioned in this article. Third, this herd of longhorns likely distributed the Texas Tick Fever across these northern counties. A quarantine line along the northern border of Arkansas that restricted movement of Arkansas cattle and mandatory participation in an eradication program for the ticks was a legacy of the trail drives of Texas cattle that

came through Arkansas.

Most trail drives of Texas cattle to market began in the spring. The story of this drive began April 5, 1866 when an Ohio livestock buyer, Upton Bushnell, realized Texas steers could be bought for $3 or $4 per head and would bring perhaps ten times that on the Chicago market. He traveled to Texas with four others that included Perry Case, a young Indiana farmer who became his trail boss. After acquiring the herd, Bushnell became ill and left the herd when it reached Fort Smith. Under Case the herd continued north. It is he who tells the story. He dictated this story to a relative, Mrs. Nancy Gay Hughes of Chicago, in 1926 shortly before his death.

After putting Bushnell on the steamer, *Pilgrim*, in Fort Smith on July 25, Perry Case commented, "There I was for the first time with all the responsibility on me. There was only Bartlett, Fred, Dick and me, with what help we

could get. Money was short. Everybody was blue."

Perry Case continued his story--"About a day's drive from Prairie Grove we came out on a big spring along the White River. It was rough country, with no feed or water for our cattle, but we stopped for water. They said the Union soldiers had burned up everything the year before. We saw two little boys who said they hadn't seen any bread for six weeks but they lived mighty well now. They had peas to eat.

"'What the devil did you live on?' Bartlett asked.

"'June bugs and field mice,' the boys said.

"These boys were war victims. We saw hundreds of people like these, left destitute by the war. Histories of the north don't tell this, but this is how it was and I'm going to tell it.

"We drove on over the mountains; there was no water, no grass, nothing but rocks. What to do? The cattle's feet got sore on the stones, and yet we couldn't stop. We had to drive on for feed. We gave a man $5 to help us across Osage Creek and the Osage Mountains."

From there the herders drove their herd across Northern Arkansas into Missouri. Everywhere they went they encountered terrible desolation. "No houses in sight. There wasn't a house left standing. The Union soldiers had burned everything[2]," Case recalled.

On August 23, Perry Case and his crew crossed over into Southern Missouri. Many other hardships were encountered including hostility of the Missouri farmers. They did not reach their final destination, Chicago, until November 3, 1866.

Perhaps a discussion of concerns associated with the spread of Texas Fever will help understand the plight of Perry Case and subsequent problems of North Arkansas farmers with this disease.

In the spring of 1866 about a quarter of a million

cattle moved out of Texas toward northern markets. Most of the herds took the old Sedalia Trail. They crossed the Red River at Rocks Bluff or at Colbert's Ferry and angled north past Boggy Depot and Fort Gibson or else through the Kiamichi Valley into Choctaw country. The trail extended to Baxter Springs, Kansas, then northeast to Sedalia, Missouri, at that time the railhead nearest Texas. Prior to the war some herds had followed this route to St. Louis and Illinois[3].

After crossing the Red River the herds were in Indian Territory. Prior to the war the Indians had not objected to the occasional herd of cattle passing but when suddenly in 1866 they were faced with so many large herds they sought to stop and/or control the movement. Herds were met at the border and a toll of ten cents per head were demanded. Some drovers paid the tax, some chose to shoot their way through and some turned herds east into Arkansas and skirted the Ozarks from Ft. Smith northward, running the gauntlet of constant preying of outlaws who used the hills for cover[4]. Perry Case chose the third option noting six other herds that also chose to turn east into Arkansas at this time.

The opposition of the Indians to passage was mild compared to the armed Missouri farmers they met at the border. Although they did not know the cause at that time framers of Missouri and Kansas were unanimous in their opinion that Texas cattle brought the disease known as "Texas Fever or Spanish Fever" to them. This armed resistance and the quarantine law hurriedly passed by the Missouri legislature in the spring of 1866 caused a concentration of cattle herds near Baxter Springs. The result was a severe overgrazing of the range nearby and an opportunity for Jayhawkers to defraud and exploit the drovers. How various drovers coped with this situation is not our story, but this situation probably caused Perry Case to turn his

herd east across the northern counties of Arkansas.

As early as 1846 Texas steers were driven to Ohio for fattening. Texas cattle had also been fed in Missouri and Illinois prior to the Civil War. Because cattle that came in contact with these early drives died, the resistance by Missouri farmers had developed. After the war more cattle moved up the trail to market and railroads were extended across Kansas to developing cowtowns such as Ellsworth and Dodge City. The conflict between drovers and farmers intensified regarding intermingling southern cattle with northern cattle that lacked immunity to Texas Fever. Invention of barbed wire, fencing of the range and quarantine laws in Kansas stopped the trail drives and closed that window in history giving rise to the romance of the cowboy[5]. The conflict over mixing southern and northern cattle continued however. This was one of the first issues that led to the establishment of the Bureau of Animal Industry by the USDA.

An act of Congress in 1884 established the Bureau of Animal Industry to provide a means of suppressing diseases among domestic animals. The first task of this bureau was eradication of pleuro-pneumonia. The second assignment was to find the cause of Texas or Splenic Fever. Theobold Smith, the bureau's first pathologist, began systematic experiments on the disease in 1888. He soon found the disease was caused by a protozoan parasite in the blood of infected animals. Farmers has long suspected that the disease was associated with ticks. Cooper Curtice worked out the life cycle of the tick and F. L. Kilborne working with Dr. Smith showed the relationship of ticks as an intermediate host to the disease. Bulletin Number 1 of the Bureau of Animal Industry issued in 1892 told the story of this research[6].

The Texas fever tick was a major problem in Arkansas. Arkansas cattle producers had no real market.

Locally cattle had little or no value and they were forbidden to ship live cattle from tick infested areas, except for immediate slaughter, unless they had been dipped twice in ten days. Most Arkansas calves needed more feed before they were ready for slaughter. Feed was seldom available at home and corn belt feeders would not buy calves from tick infested areas. Neither were producers able to bring in purebred breeding stock because they would die when exposed to infested cattle. It was estimated that there was about a $5,000,000 annual loss (in 1900 dollars) to cattle producers in the state[7].

In 1915 the legislature authorized the establishment of tick eradication districts. Regulations were developed by a Board of Control in the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the State Veterinarian and carried out by field inspectors. When a county agreed to participate in the eradication program 25 to 40 concrete dipping vats were built so that farmers would not have to drive their cattle more than 3 miles. Cattle were dipped every 3 weeks in a solution of white arsenic, sodium carbonate and pine tar boiled in water. Much resistance to the mandatory dipping was encountered. During the next ten years many law suits were tried but the authority of the inspectors and the Board of Control was upheld. The details of this most successful disease eradication may be found in Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins 90, 93, 101, 119, 132, and 160.

Notes:

1. Hodges, Harmon Willis. 1865, *Letters from Headquarters*. **Flashback**, Vol. 26, pp. 9-14.

2. Case, Perry, 1960, *The Long Drive*, **American Heritage**, XI (3): 65-80. This article contains much excellent material on post-Civil War North-

ern Arkansas as well the small amount quoted in this article involving Washington County only. It is highly recommended reading to those wishing to add to their understanding of that region after the Civil War.

3. Wellman, Paul I. 1951 *The Trampling Herd*, Doubleday, Inc., New York, New York.

4. ibid.

5. ibid.

6. *The Yearbook of Agriculture*, 1956, Animal Diseases, USDA, United States Government Printing Office.

7. Strausberg, Stephen F., 1989, *A Century of Research*, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Dr. Brown is a resident of Fayetteville with a long association with the University of Arkansas.

Fayetteville Memories

Editor's note: Of late we have been receiving many fine letters from our readers telling us of their memories of Fayetteville only a few years ago. For as long as those letters keep coming in we intend to run them as a regular feature of ***Flashback.*** *So, if you enjoy reading these reminiscences and would like to continue seeing them, take the time to write some of your memories down and send them to us.*

How many persons have climbed the flag pole atop the Old Fayetteville Post Office? So far as I know, I am the only one and I did it three times quite some years ago.

The rope used to hoist and support the flag needed to be replaced and it would have been necessary to procure three bids after advertising for them. I overheard the discussion and promptly volunteered to do the job for nothing if the new rope could be furnished.

First, I said I would climb the pole to ascertain if I could do it. And that first climb was not too difficult. However, on the next ascent it was necessary to hold on with only one arm and thread the rope through the opening with the other. I was successful.

Some months later I was on the roof again. Hugh Rogers (no relation) was standing on the sidewalk on the north side of the Square. He yelled up asking what it would cost to have me climb the flag pole.

I answered two dollars, and he indicated he would pay. So I went up for the third time. Hugh reneged and died years later, owing me two dollars.

This is more of my early Dickson Street recollections. With my family, we resided at 204 W. Dickson in Fayetteville. Between our house and the present location of Colliers Drug Store there was a small frame building

housing "Candy Bob's." It was a confectionery.

My father had a small cardboard box in which he kept a few coins and as a four-year-old boy I often played with this money. One coin I fancied was a 1903 gold dollar commemorating the Louisiana Purchase (issued at about $2.00, but now worth about $400.00).

One day I took this coin, walked to the candy kitchen and was given one cent's worth of candy in exchange. In a day or so Dad inquired about what happened. He was not upset with me, but he made a quick recovery of the coin.

I later came into possession of this keepsake and only last Christmas presented it to my son with a note attached relating this story.

Wm R. Rogers
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Society News

It has been an eventful year for the Washington County Historical Society thus far. In March, Ann Sugg of the Society's Board of Directors was honored in Hot Springs by the Arkansas Museums Association as that organization's Trustee of the Year. This award, recognizing Ann's accomplishments not only for the Society but for her work with the Friends of Lake Wedington and to the community as well, was very much deserved.

In April another Board of Directors member, Lloyd O. Warren, University of Arkansas professor emeritus of entomology, was named 1994 Alumni Fellow and prominent entomologist at Kansas State University where he received his doctorate in entomology.

April also saw a highly successful reenactment of the 1863 Battle of Fayetteville which occurred in the main

around our Headquarters House building. The reenactment, which we had promoted as a demonstrated lecture on the battle and camp life of Civil War soldiers, drew about 50 living history interpreters (reenactors) from across the region and several hundred spectators and visitors to Headquarters House and the battle reenactment. The event, which was staged on our front yard and on Dickson Street became the subject of an excellent television documentary produced by Fayetteville's governmental television channel. It was deemed a great success by all who took part in the lecture demonstration and the living history encampment on the front yard the night before. We're already looking forward to seeing a repeat next year.

A last point of interest from April came from Helena and the annual meeting of the Arkansas Historical Association. At that meeting Larry Santeford's series of articles on the Mcguire Store that appeared in *Flashback* last year was selected as being the best family history article for 1993.

May saw a highly successful dedication ceremony for the Archibald Yell Law Office with over one hundred persons in attendance while speeches were delivered by Cyrus Sutherland and David Malone, both of the Society's Board of Directors. As a part of the ceremonies surrounding the dedication, Keith and Jean Newhouse, a couple who have given so much to the Society over the years that we wouldn't have space to list it all in a pile of *Flashback*s ten feet tall, were honored with a special ceremony.

Two photographs of the early Italian families settling around Tontitown belonging to the Society have been used in a recently published Oxford University Press book entitled *The Italian American Family Album*, by Dorothy and Thomas Hoobler.

Afro-American Community Tales

by Alfred C. Bridenthal

In the mid-nineteen twenties an Afro-American lady by the name of Elmyra Cooper came to our house once a week to wash and iron, She was a proud lady, always walking to work with her head held high, topped with a small stiff-brimmed hat, probably held in place with a long hat pin. Elmyra lived on East Center Street just below Jones Machine Shop located directly back of the Ozark Theater. Her house was painted yellow, the yard was neat and the one or two times I was at her house I remember it as being neat as well. I don't know if Elmyra had been married, but she did have a grown nephew. However, he was long gone to greener pastures in Kansas City or St. Louis. One day at our house my mother asked Elmyra if she planned to attend a certain social function in her community. Her reply was emphatic, "No, ma'am. There's too many breaths!"

When we moved further from the business district, it was probably too far for Elmyra to walk, my mother used one of the local laundries (Citizen's or Vickers) except our shirts were taken to Susie Manuel for finishing at a cost of ten cents each. One day in late May when I went to Susie's home on Olive Street to pick up the shirts she asked me to come in. There in the middle of her dining table was an angel food cake that must have been at least seven inches tall, covered with red and green icing. Susie explained it was for the graduation party at the Lincoln School. A few days earlier the new young principal of the school had asked my dad to print programs for the graduation exercis-

es. In conversation, he acknowledged that his race was making progress, but still had a long ways to go. He invited my dad and family to attend the ceremony. We did go, along with a number of other white people. The small children put on simple skits and sang their hearts out. Finally, the principal rose and announced, "we will now have an oration by Orvil Carr, son of Miss Lucy Tuttle." Orvil was one of the graduating eighth-graders. Any students who desired further education went to Fort Smith at the expense of the school board.

In the twenties my uncle owned the Palace Drug Store on Dickson Street where he had a porter by the name of Nelse whose greatest love was bootleg whiskey. My dad and uncle would take Nelse on fishing trips to the White River to do the cooking and other chores. Nelse was always happy to go because he knew he would get some "good" bootleg whiskey. When Nelse passed on he was not an outstanding member of his community, however, his funeral was held in St. James Methodist Church. Out of curiosity, as well as respect, my family attended the funeral. Being only ten or eleven years old, I did not fully comprehend the words and phrases used by the minister. Finally, after a lengthy prayer, the service was over and we proceeded to our car. before driving off, my mother turned to my dad and said, "You know, I think that minister prayed Nelse straight to hell."

A Medal of Honor Winner Buried in Washington County?

The following letter was recently received by the Historical Society from Thomas H. Weiant, 50 E. Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa 17325.

Dear Sirs,

Russell Baker, Deputy Director of the Arkansas History Commission, referred me to your address in response to an inquiry for information of a Civil War Medal of Honor recipient possibly buried in Washington County.

The individual's name is Samuel Johnson, or Johnston. Either name appears on affidavits in his pension file. Johnson was born January 28, 1845 in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He served with a Pennsylvania infantry regiment at the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. There he was credited with capturing two flags from a Texas infantry regiment, thereby receiving his Medal of Honor.

Ray Collins of the Medal of Honor Historical Society did extensive research on Johnson with regards to his military and pension files in the National Archives. Mr. Collins discovered that Johnson settled in several different locations across Arkansas: Ashdown, 1907; Foreman, 1911; Little River, 1912; Wilton, 1913; Chester, 1914. Johnson's last known address was Onda, Washington County, Arkansas. He died November 24, 1915. His wife's name would be Carrie Jones Johnson.

With this letter I am requesting any information the Washington County Historical Society possesses or can

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Declaration for Pension.

ACT OF MAY 11, 1912.

☞ *The Pension Certificate should not be forwarded with the application.* ☜

☞ INSTRUCTIONS.—This form may be used for Original Pension or Increase of Pension. Declaration and testimony in support of same to be executed before some officer of a court of record having custody of its seal, a notary public, justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. If such officer is not required by law to have and use a seal, his official character, signature and term of office must be certified by the proper State, County, or city officer under his official seal, unless such certificate has been filed in the Bureau of Pensions for general reference.

State of Arkansas, County of Washington, ss:

ON THIS 20 day of October A. D. one thousand nine hundred and fifteen personally appeared before me, a Notary Public within and for the County and State aforesaid, Samuel Johnson who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is 70 years of age, and a resident of Onda, County of Washington, State of Arkansas; and that he is the identical person who was ENROLLED at Washington D.C. under the name of Samuel Johnson, on the 27 day of July, 1861, as a Private, in Company G " G 11th Regiment Infantry (Here state rank and company and regiments in the Army, or vessels if in the Navy.) Pennsylvania Reserve Volentier corps

In the service of the United States, in the Civil War, and was HONORABLY DISCHARGED (State name of war, Civil or Mexican.) at Washington D.C., on the 4th day of June, 1863

That he also served from 186 to 186 in Co. Regt. Vols. (Here give a complete statement of all other services, if any.)

That he was not employed in the military or naval service of the United States otherwise than as stated above. That his personal description at enlistment was as follows: Height, 5 feet 8 inches; complexion, dark; color of eyes, Hazle; color of hair, Dark Brn, that his occupation was Shoemaker; that he was born January 25 1845 at fayette co. Pa.

That his several places of residence since leaving the service have been as follows: missouri and Kansas then Back to missouri And then to ark (State the date of each change as nearly as possible.)

That he is a pensioner. That he has heretofore applied for pension

Pension cintificate No 370.913 (If a pensioner, the certificate number only need be given. If not, give the number of the former application, if one was made.)

That he makes this declaration for the purpose of being placed on the pension roll of the United States, under the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1912.

That his Post-Office address is Onda, County of Washington, State of Arkansas.

ATTEST:

H C Key

Notary Public

Samuel Johnson
(Signature of Claimant—full name.)

Copy of one of Samuel Johnson's pension applications that was filed from Onda, Arkansas.

acquire for me. Any information accumulated for my use will be forwarded to the Medal of Honor Historical Society. What I am interested in, precisely, is census records, any know photographs of Johnson and/or his family, artifacts and the status and location of Johnson's medal.

I would also like to determine the location of Johnson's grave. Thereby the Medal of Honor Historical Society could place a plaque or marker denoting a medal recipient.

Any information you could furnish regarding Samuel Johnson would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,
Thomas H. Weiant

Research by the Society and the Genealogy Department of the Fayetteville Public Library has failed to produce any useable information for Mr. Weiant. The only lead we were able to find was a newspaper account of the general time of Samuel Johnson's death that a Doctor Johnson had died from injuries he had received a few days before in a run away buggy accident. Anyone who could add to this, or locate Samuel Johnson's resting place should contact the Society at 118 E. Dickson, Fayetteville, Ar 72701, or Mr. Weiant at the above address.

Virgil Laurens Jones
1875 - 1955

by Alice Jones Brock

Virgil Laurens Jones, former Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Arkansas, first came to the University in 1911, as a professor of English. He was originally from East Tennessee, where his father, John Alexander Jones, had farmlands in a rural area near the town of Jonesboro. His great-great grandfather, Nathaniel Jones, was born in Wales, and he married Jeannette Berry, of Ireland. They later emigrated to Virginia, where their son, John Berry Jones, was born in 1797. John Berry Jones married Elizabeth Martin in 1819, and became a teacher in Tennessee. Their son, Henry Martin Jones, married Hannah Marsh, and they had two children, John Alexander, born in 1850, and a sister named Elizabeth.

John Alexander Jones married Margaret Ellen Ferguson, whose father was a tailor, and they had three children: Virgil Laurens, born February 4, 1875, Aubrey Vernon, who became a physician in Louisville, Kentucky, and a sister, Una May, who married William T. Nelson and lived in the Philippines for several years where her husband was head of the schools there. John Alexander and his family lived with his parents on the farm, and he later inherited the family home.

Although he continued taking care of the farm, his consuming interest was in books. He set aside one room in their home as a library, where he had several thousand volumes and was continually buying more. And every evening after finishing with his duties on the farm, he would settle down by a kerosene lamp in his library and read until late in the evening. It was in this atmosphere that his son

Virgil developed his love of learning.

He also donated land for a school house and a Methodist Church, which were called the Fair View School and the Fair View Methodist Church. They were about one-quarter of a mile from their home. It was this one-room school that Virgil Jones attended until he left for Carson and Newman College in Jefferson City, Tennessee, in 1895. He graduated in two years, in 1897, and was Valedictorian of his class, and gave the valedictory address. The following year he entered the University of North Carolina, where he majored in Latin and Greek, and graduated in two years, in 1899, tying with one other student as the top students of their class.

His first teaching position was as professor of English at Eastern College in Front Royal, Virginia, a college started and administered by its President, Mr. Gruver. It no longer exists. It was there he met another young English teacher from Franklin, North Carolina named Isabel Elias. Miss Elias was the first woman to graduate from Trinity College, now Duke University, after the institution became co-educational in 1899. She was in the first group entering Trinity after Washington Duke donated $100,000 to the college on condition that its doors be opened to women. As a consequence, President Kilgo called her "The $100,000 Girl" when presenting her diploma at graduation exercises. And in 1902, she earned a Masters Degree from Columbia University. It was at Eastern College that the two of them discovered their mutual interests, and they were married in Franklin, North Carolina on June 20, 1905. Afterwards they took a three-month honeymoon, travelling through Europe, visiting the places they had read about in literature.

From 1904 to 1909, Professor Jones was in Faribault, Minnesota, first as Principal of Faribault High School, and then Superintendent of the Schools. But he decided he

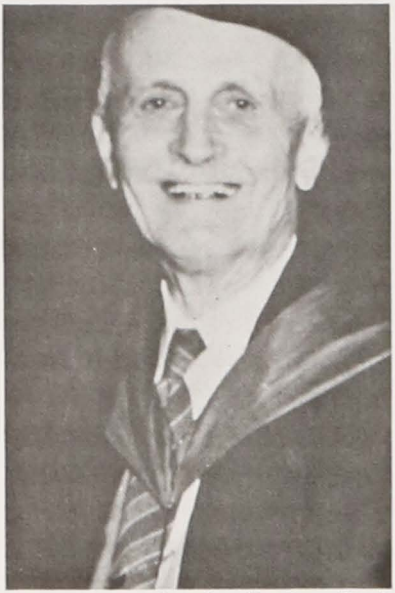

photo by Alice Jones Brock
Virgil Laurens Jones, June 1944

would prefer to get into higher education, so he gave up his position, borrowed on his life insurance, and with a wife and new baby, Dorothy Marsh (Mrs. Saunders MacLane), went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he earned a Masters Degree and a PhD in two years, from Harvard University in 1910-1911.

From 1911-1912, he was assistant professor of English at the University of Arkansas, then 1912-1915, he was a professor of English at Sweet Briar College in Virginia. While at Sweet Briar a second daughter was born, Isabel Swain (Mrs. R. John Rath).

In 1915, he became a professor of English at the University of Arkansas, where he taught until he retired in 1940. From 1927 until 1939, he was Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, during which time he was responsible for bringing the honor society of Phi Beta Kappa, of which he was a member, to the University. Also, a third daughter was born, Alice Ferguson (Mrs. James Daniel Brock).

He purchased a home across the street from the University at 728 West Maple Street, and was an active member of the Methodist Church, where he was on the Board of Stewards and taught a Bible class for young adults for many years. Also, he was active in civic affairs, and was

on the City Council for quite a while.[1]

On his retirement as dean, one of his former students, Frank Newall, wrote in "Little Rocking Along," his *Arkansas Gazette* column:

A Man Named Jones

The Retirement of Virgil Laurens Jones as dean of the University of Arkansas' College of Arts and Sciences came as a surprise to a large accumulation of former university students. To them, Dr. Jones will always be "the Dean", just as surely as Jeff Hall will exist forever in their memories.

That Dr. Jones will continue to serve as professor of English and head of the English Department is fortunate for the youth of Arkansas.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of the service Dr. Jones has rendered his adopted state through his work as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. His influence has been felt, roughly speaking, in three ways:

As a dean, Virgil L. Jones has discharged his responsibilities with fidelity to his public trust, integrity and as large a measure of intelligence and ability as any man who ever worked at the job.

As an educator and scholar, his "working ideals" always have been clean, fine and free of pettiness and prejudices.

And as a man he has, without consciously attempting to do so, lived his life fearlessly and honestly in the eyes of the world and his students as a rare example of how a Christian gentleman lives. Despite his burdensome duties as dean of a large college, advisor to thousands of students, and lecturer on Shakespeare, literary criticism, Middle English and comparative literature, he has found time to appear at church on Sunday mornings before

the youth of Fayetteville and the University to speak simply, eloquently and persuasively before a Bible class.

Over the years during the summer months he taught at several different universities. He was a lecturer in English at the University of Texas, 1919-1923, and 1928. He was a professor of English at Washington University, 1924, and at the University of Colorado 1925-1927, 1932, 1934, 1935, and the University of Tennessee in 1930. He was also active in the Modern Language Association of America, and editor of the book, *Selected Poems of Wordsworth* (1924).

After retirement from the University, he still wanted to teach, and spent a year at American University in Washington, D.C. Then he continued affiliating with some smaller colleges, feeling that he could bring to them much experience which they otherwise would have been unable to afford at the small salaries they offered. He taught for a year at Northland College, in Ashland, Wisconsin, and three years at Ouachita University in Arkadelphia, Arkansas. He then retired from teaching, saying, "I want to retire while I am still a good teacher." But his former students continued to keep in touch with him, coming to him for counsel and advice. Charles Morrow Wilson, a native of Fayetteville who became a successful author, inscribed his first book, *Acres of Sky*, with: "For Virgil L. Jones, a man whom I am happy to term a friend, a scholar, and an educator. A man who undeniably led me into the writing game -- a fact that I shall never cease to appreciate. My first book, Charles Morrow Wilson." And in 1936, his book, *Roots of America*, was dedicated to Virgil Laurens Jones. "Scholar, Educator, Gentleman".

Jeannette Scudder, Dean of Women, said, "So many former students who have called my office over the years

have paid tribute to the meaning Dr. Jones gave to their university careers, and all who knew him at the University and in Fayetteville were richer for this acquaintance." And Ina Knerr, a librarian at the University, said, "Dean Jones will live as long as there is a friend or a student living. His was such a vital personality that even casual acquaintances could not forget him. At a time that I knew the smaller faculty I counted that Virgil Jones and Julian Waterman were the two with the broadest education. There was no limit to their interest in life, and any conversation with either was most stimulating and delightful."

Nannie May Roney, of Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, wrote, "I feel that Dr. Jones in perhaps the greatest man I have ever known, and I am sure that he exerted the profoundest influence on me. It was in Dr. Jones that I first became aware of both scholarship and liberal thought; to him, more than anyone else, I owe the intellectual development that has continued beyond the class room." And Doris Drake Wigglesworth, a 1928 graduate and close friend of the family, said, "I consider Dr. Jones one of the greatest teachers I know--great not only as a scholar, but as a personality. His breath of learning was so extensive that he enabled his students to think all around a subject--not just on one tiny point of fact--and to relate the information he imparted to politics, art, philosophy and to everyday living so that our daily lives have been immeasurably enriched through having known him. In his own life and personality he exemplified all that he taught. He was one of the few truly great on the University faculty, and I hope the University of Arkansas treasures his memory." In 1944, the University honored him with an LL.D. degree.

Frances Alexander Whelchel, BSE 1927, recalled with much feeling the poignant words Dr. Jones wrote for her in her Memory Book: "To live again in heart and mind

made nobler by his contact is the richest reward of a teacher."

And how fortunate I was, the youngest of three daughters, to grow up in an intellectual and loving atmosphere, where conversation at the diner table was a delight, and to be part of the extensive travels we made by car throughout the United States. My father read extensively beforehand on where we were going so he could learn all about everything we were to see.

One experience stands out vividly in my mind. We were in Yosemite National Park, where my father was most anxious to see the Bridal Veil Falls. As a small boy in Tennessee he had first seen a picture of the fall on the front of a geography book, and it had been his dream since that time to see them someday. When we arrived at the bottom of the falls we learned, much to his disappointment, that there had been a drought, and the falls were dry. However, a rumor began circulating among the crowd who were waiting expectantly below that there had been some recent rain, and the falls might possibly begin again. So as we hopefully watched we first began to see a slight mist rising at the top of the cliff. Then, slowly, it rose higher and higher with increasingly more mist, until at last, a slight trickle of water fell over the edge, then slowly more and more, until finally the falls were completely started again. It was an unforgettably dramatic moment, and my father's childhood dream had been fulfilled.

Notes:

1. *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville: 1828-1928*, pp. 27, 29, 64, William S. Campbell, Washington County Historical Society, Fayetteville, Arkansas, reprinted 1977.

Alice Jones Brock is a daughter of Dr. Jones and is currently a resident of Coral Gables, Florida.

Announcements

Hermannsburg Settlers Graves Marked

The fascinating story of old Hermannsburg, now known as Dutch Mills, was documented by the late W. J. Lemke in a 1965 Washington County Historical Society publication, "The Hermanns of Old Hermannsburg" (which has been reprinted and can by purchased for $10.00 from the Society). In this booklet, Mr. Lemke mentions the first deaths to occur in the family after settling Hermannsburg were "Aunt Luise" Wilhelmi (died about 1860) and her father-in-law, the Reverend Wilhelm Wilhelmi, who died on October 7, 1861. Mr. Lemke also noted these were the first burials in the Dutch Mills Cemetery, and that the graves no longer had markers.

Strong ties developed between the Hermann and Wilhelmi families in the early 1850s when brothers Johann and Karl Hermann married daughters of Rev. and Mrs. Wilhelmi, Nanni and Lina. They met at the Wilhelmi farm near Greys Summit, Missouri during the Hermanns' travels to and from Northwest Arkansas. Rev. Wilhelmi later moved to Hermannsburg after his wife died in 1853. "Aunt Luise" Wilhelmi was the wife of Rev. Wilhelmi's son, Julius, another early settler of Hermannsburg.

Members of the Hermann family, descendants of brothers Johann and Karl Hermann who founded Hermannsburg about 1850, recently had a "Wilhelmi" marker placed at these first graves in Dutch Mills Cemetery. Mr. Frederick Hermann of St. Louis, Missouri was instrumental in having the graves marked.

The Wilhelmi grave marker can easily be recognized towards the back of the cemetery. Another landmark in the area is the "Hermannsburg/Dutch Mills" marker erected in 1963 by the Society and descendants of the pioneers.

Association Seeking Descendants of Arkansas Civil War Veterans

Jim Lair, Director of the Arkansas American Civil War Association, has announced that his organization will publish in the spring of 1995 a new two-volume history of the American Civil War in Arkansas entitled: *Choices...The American Civil War in Arkansas.*

Mr. Lair, author of three previous books on Arkansas history, says that this new book will be the one of first to be exclusively devoted to Arkansas Civil War History. Volume One of the set will contain an in-depth study of those forty-eight months of Arkansas history. "The most widely available books have paid little attention to the story of the Civil War on the frontier. Other than a few paragraphs on the Battle of Pea Ridge, most history books contain virtually no other information about the activities in Arkansas during the war," explained Mr. Lair. This book, published by Taylor Publishing Company of Dallas, will document the events as they were staged in the state.

The second volume of the set will contain biographical sketches and photographs of Arkansas Civil War veterans. Descendants of these veterans are being asked to write to the Association to receive an information packet with instructions on preparing their ancestor's story. Descendants should write to the Association at P.O. Box 312, Green Forest, Ar 72638.

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The Experience of the Kidd Family During the Civil War

Part One

by Forrest Dutton Poorman

Is it possible for a concerned father, who is a very successful businessman to react emotionally while making a commitment? Or did he?

Tandy Kidd was a true Southerner. Long before he came to Arkansas, he owned slaves in Virginia. With his vast acreage in Northwest Arkansas, he needed a large work force and that force was made up of slaves. He had four sons who were to join the Confederate Army. When his sons Lucius Pleasants and Frederick Mortimer joined, Tandy gave large sums of money to their company for equipment and uniforms. Their mother, Nancy E. Kidd, and sister, Ophelia Reynolds, made their uniforms in the Kidd home. Wouldn't most parents have done the same?

Most of the information used in this account is from depositions given in 1874 and 1878 by friends and relatives. Their purpose was to prove that the Kidds were loyal to the Union and therefore could claim losses that had occurred during the War. Some of the events referred to do not follow published reports. Their intent was to be helpful, but memories sometimes become confused so it is difficult to establish facts and dates in proper sequence, but undoubtedly the events did occur.

William Fain, the Kidd's miller, in his disposition said: "The first election I ever knew Mr. Kidd to take any

interest in (for he was not a politician) was when the delegates were voted for in 1861." He implied that Tandy Kidd voted to save the Union. Mr. Fain also testified "I know the old man Tandy K. Kidd done all that he could do to induce men to enlist in the Confederate Army. He told them if they would go, he would provide for and take care of their families and he done it too."

Robert Sawyer, a friend and neighbor since the Kidds came to Arkansas in 1840, testified that Tandy told him he thought slavery was wrong and that the blacks should be free. He also said he feared the Rebels were going to ruin the country and destroy "us." Sawyer said he had seen tears run down Kidd's cheeks while he was talking about the way things were going. He felt he knew Tandy as well as anyone and that he was a very sincere man. Another neighbor, Aaron S. Taylor, testified that Tandy felt, under the Union, they had enjoyed rights and justice and that his children would never see prosperity under the Rebel rule.

Who was this man of such strong convictions? His son-in-law, Thomas Reynolds, said Tandy was a man of great personal courage, bitter towards his enemies, disposed to be abusive in his utterances when speaking of those who injured him. William L. Rogers described Mr. Kidd as a man of great wealth, positive in his temperament and not very popular. He was brave to rashness, yet he harbored a constant fear of being killed. Charles Hauptman labeled his good friend an "old line Whig and a Bell and Everett man." He added, "I was a Breckenridge man." John Bell of Tennessee and Edward Everett of Massachusetts were nominated by the conservative remnants of the Whigs. John C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane were nominated by the Seceders. The Republicans tapped Lincoln and Hamilton.

Before the war, the Kidds did enjoy great wealth. Their primary farm was the Tilley Prairie Farm, located 6

miles north of their home in Boonsboro. It contained 800 acres, of which 275 were in cultivation. It had one of the largest granaries in the county with a capacity of 2500 bushels. The Wilson Prairie Farm had 340 acres with 90 in cultivation. The Cane Hill Farm was 200 acres of woodland. The Cove Creek Farm in Crawford County had 200 acres with 40 in cultivation.

The Home Place covered 250 acres with about 150 under cultivation. Home Place also contained the Kidd mill, saw mill, store, warehouse, employee's homes, slave quarters, and the Kidd home. The home probably sat 150 yards to the east of the mill. Mrs. Nancy Kidd made several references to her view of the mill from the front of her home. In the immediate vicinity of the home, there was a barn with pasture where they kept many horses and mules. There were 2 corrals, one of 2 acres and the other of 1 1/2 acres. The garden covered 2-3 acres. Mr. Charles S. Hauptman, in his deposition, said in 1861 he was painting the Kidd house. This seems to indicate the house was constructed with lumber from the Kidd saw mill.

There were adequate springs to meet the needs of the area. A thicket was behind the house. There was a large granary 75 feet from the house and nearby were corn cribs, one with the capacity of 500 bushels.

The site of the miller's house has not been located, but it was involved in the depositions, for Fain testified that he hid some piglets under his house and saved them from the soldiers.

The Kidds produced wheat, corn, hay and fodder with the help of 18-20 able-bodied slaves, so there must have been numerous black women and children about the farms. Hogs and a modest number of horses and cattle were kept on each farm. Tandy took great pride in his stock, especially his saddle horse and the carriage mules. He seems to have been a fair and just employer, giving

yearly contracts and paying in gold. He personally supervised all his enterprises and was known to visit his Tilley Prairie Farm almost every Sunday.

Tandy never forgot for a moment that he was a businessman first, but he was a good friend and neighbor as well. Despite the growing political tension in Northwest Arkansas in 1861, Kidd continued to loan money, take promissory notes and receive collateral in land, stock and personal possessions.

Some of those who were dealing with Tandy in March 1861 were Robert C. Whinery, R.R. Morrison and William Holcomb. In May, James and Caroline Adams sold Tandy two lots in S17, T14N. R32W. Benjamin R. and Martha Johnson were in debt to Tandy for $1000 and had given their land in a promissory note in June. It is possible these people were preparing to leave the area and needed the money for traveling expenses.

Andrew Howe was Tandy's foreman on the Tilley Prairie Farm. When the Conscript Act became law, Tandy went to the authorities in Fayetteville and arranged an exemption for his employee. Andrew's brother, Joseph, became his substitute. It was never clear if Tandy or his estate ever paid the required fee of $200.00. Joseph did not survive the war.

Mr. Howe testified that Mr. Kidd had a considerable amount of ready money on hand and a little while before he was killed, the two of them went "down to Batesville on the Arkansas River", taking with them the money and some of the slaves (Batesville is east of Cane Hill and is on the White River, perhaps he meant Mulberry.). Mr. Kidd returned home and shortly after sent word to bring the money and the property home. Tandy met him on the way, took the money and told Andrew to go to the farm and not to take the property south again.

Mr. Fain, probably describing the same trip, testified

that Tandy, with the growing resentment against him, was trying to save his property from total destruction. "He ran his niggers south, but I think only got them as far as Mulberry (about 30 miles south) when he came back and in a short time Tandy told his son Lucius, to go bring the niggers back, saying that if they was lost, they was lost". Mulberry is on the Arkansas River.

Tandy, being an astute business man, had realized that Confederate money would not have a sound backing. And he refused it as payment as often as he dared. Shortly after President Lincoln called for 75,000 men to join the Union Army, Tandy received a letter from his supply merchants H. and J. R. Campbell of Philadelphia. They urged him to remain loyal to the Union. The Kidd family suffered the same problems many families of the south faced, that of a family divided. Where should you place your loyalty?

The Kidd store (with an inventory of $15,000 - $20,000) was prosperous as was his flour mill. Despite his aid to the Confederate cause, Tandy also developed the reputation of being a Union man because of his stand against the Confederate money. William Fain relates the following incident. Tandy had been accused of not selling or giving flour to Confederate soldiers. One day in the early spring of 1862, some of Major James S. Rain's Rebel soldiers, dressed as Federal soldiers, came to the mill for flour. Convincing Tandy that they were Unionists, he told them to take what flour they needed. Presently Rain's men came and arrested him for refusing the Confederates by giving freely to the Union men.

The soldiers took him to Fort Smith and put him in the guardhouse. He was released when he promised to return for the trial. William Fain accompanied Tandy, and during the trial, he testified that Tandy did give the Rebels flour. Provost Marshall Harrison, a good friend of Tandy's,

felt the charges were insufficient and released him.

Tandy's son-in-law, Thomas Reynolds, was a strong Unionist. It was he who urged Tandy not to take the Confederate money. He clerked in the Kidd Store until December 1861, when he quit after having a disagreement with Tandy. They remained friends, but not on the same footing as before. Adam Reed relates another incident. Two men by the names of Gatewood and Parks came to the store to buy a harness. Thomas recommended that Tandy not take the Confederate money. A heated fuss erupted, ending with the customers taking the harness by force. It was thought that this encounter was partly responsible for the death of Tandy, for he was killed by Perry Parks.

William Rogers, a friend and neighbor of the Kidds, (he had lived on Fly Creek since 1833) did a lot of "teaming" for Tandy and saw and talked to him often. Some time after the Wilson Creek battle in Missouri, Tandy send his son Lucius to ask Mr. Rogers to come and help him guard his store. Major Rain's men had threatened to rob it. Tandy armed Rogers, Lucius, Frederick, William and himself. They guarded the store all night. Mr. Rogers said up to the time he left, Tandy held out and did not let them have the goods.

While Tandy was in Fort Smith for his trial, Rain's men raided the store and took everything of value. William Fain had personally hidden the kegs of nails and iron for horse shoes in the mill race, but General Sterling Price's men found them. Cornelius Kidd testified that it was Col. William F. Cloud's division who took or destroyed all the goods in the store. There were a number of conflicting reports on just who did the looting.

Nancy Kidd, Tandy's wife, testified that on or about 9 August, 1862, "My husband had gone to his Tilley Prairie Farm. A scout for the Union Army, under Major Miller, came down on a raid from Missouri. They went down to

Cove Creek and camped south of Cane Hill. On their way back north, they passed our home about 11 A.M. and stopped at our spring for the morning to feed their horses. The command was strung along from our house to the Burg (Boonsboro, half a mile north)."

Some of the men went into the barn and led out the Kidd's two matched carriage mules and rode away with them. Nancy spoke to the commander who was having dinner with her. He promised to return the property if they sent someone to Fort Smith to bring them back. In the meantime, Mr. Kidd had returned home. The officer said they would have to take Mr. Kidd along and send a black boy to return the mules. That evening the boy came home without the mules.

They had been returned to Tandy as promised and the boy had been sent homeward with the animals. However, the pickets stopped him, took the mules and threatened him with his life if he told anyone what happened. Mr. Kidd remained in camp overnight. There he heard the rumor that Southern citizens, favoring the Union, were being taken to Missouri.

According to the 1860 Manufacturers Census for Washington County, the Kidd mill had a capital investment of $10,000. Water was the power source. Tandy listed only one employee although most historians believe slaves worked in the various mills. The Kidd's miller received a yearly contract, with an average monthly salary of $50. In this report, Tandy's raw material included 15,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of corn, his saw mill had 150 cords of wood and 100 animals were listed. The value of these products were listed as 6,000 sacks of flour at $11,000, 18,000 bushels of meal at $14,000 and 2,00 feet of planks at $600.00.

The Kidd mill was occupied by both the Confederates and the Unionists during the war years. They each ran

the mill day and night, grinding the forage that was taken from all over the area. One day Tandy asked his miller what the toll was for that day. It was $3,000 in Confederate money. The need for firewood to maintain the mill and the camps resulted in both armies hauling and burning all the rail fences for miles around.

Original descriptions of the mill are missing, but statements made in the depositions help in reconstructing it some what. The three rows of grinding stones were propelled by steam. Its sink, a box on the lower floor, held 150 bushels and it was full when the Confederate Army took over the mill. The basement on the ground floor was not noticeable (being back even with the partition) so the Rebels did not find the wheat stored there. These statements seem to indicate that the mill was at least a three story structure. Later the Federals found the grain and ground it all for their use.

It was in July 1862 that Tandy made his first visit to Major Miller, who was in command of the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry, camped in the area. William Fain, in his deposition said that Tandy wanted to make arrangements for a safe move to the north. He felt that as soon as the Federals occupied Fayetteville, he would be ready to move. Fain quoted Tandy as saying he hoped the Rebels would let him live that long.

End of Part One

In our November issue we shall conclude the story of the Kidd family during the Civil War looking at the death of Tandy Kidd and the tribulations of the family as they sought to survive the war while all about them opposing armies were in the field slowly stripping away their every means of survival.

Forrest Dutton Poorman is a resident of Westminster, California who has written many articles for ***Flashback*** *on the Cane Hill area, the Kidd family and other related families.*

Mary Kay Bradford
An unforgettable friend

by Mrs. Bobby G. wilson

When a frail little two pound baby girl was born to James Henry Chryst and Sarah Jane "Sallie" (Rainwater) Chryst, on 13 February, 1890, they would no doubt have been greatly surprised and pleased if they could have known she would not only survive, but still be a productive member of society more than a century later. Mary Kay happened to be born in Los Angeles, California, but she mostly grew up at Fayetteville, Arkansas where her mother's family lines were pioneers. Mary quoted her parents as saying "they went to California to get rich, but got a million dollar baby instead".

Little Mary was the middle of three children, and the only girl, but far outlived her two brothers. The older one, John Byron Chryst, was born 20 November, 1878 at Fayetteville, and in 1919 married a Greenville, Indiana girl, Thelma Dodson. Five years later she died, childless, and he never remarried. He became a successful banker and realtor, and was a wheat and cattle rancher at Colfax, Washington. The younger brother, Thomas Henry Chryst, was born 1 August, 1892 at Fayetteville, Arkansas. In 1929 he married Naone Kendig at Spokane, Washington. He, too, was a very successful rancher, and had two daughters, Hazel Lawrence Leitch who lives in Oregon, and Norma Jean Thurston of San Diego, California. They are Mary Kay's nearest kin.

Mary Kay's father, J.H. Chryst, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, son of John and Jane (Douglas) Chryst. He became an architect, and drew up plans for some buildings in Washington, DC and some for the 1904 World's Fair in

St. Louis. He died when they lived in Washington and her mother moved back to Fayetteville, to finish raising the children alone. For a period of time they lived south of Johnson, at the place where Suzy Wong's Restaurant was located, and the children attended school at Johnson. There Sallie taught English at the University of Arkansas, and later became a nurse (Her picture can be seen in the February 1983 issue of *Flashback* and on page 1297 of the *Washington County History Book*).

photo by Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson
Mark Kay Bradford

This writer became acquainted with this remarkable little, lady because of their shared interest in genealogy, so it seems appropriate to include a small part of Mary's vast knowledge of her lineage, especially since some of it deals with this area's early history.

Mary Kay's mother "Sally" Rainwater was daughter of John Berry Rainwater and Mary "Polly" Gordon Keifer. John came to Fayetteville in 1846. Before the Civil War, he had a lumber business where the Hilton Hotel presently exists. They lived in an antebellum home on College Avenue, but also had a nine hundred acre farm north of

Fayetteville (recently known as the Joe Steele farm) just southwest of the present Northwest Arkansas Mall. Many lumber customers paid for their lumber with chickens, cows, pigs, horses, apples, etc and the livestock was taken to the farm. As was the custom of that time, he had a few slaves, to help with the work. Two of which were in the well known picture of five ex-slaves sitting on a street corner, seen early this century in local publications. The Rainwaters knew the families that present Fayetteville streets were named after (as did Mary Kay): Yells, Applebys, Greggs, etc.

John Rainwater helped organize the first Masonic Lodge west of the Mississippi River, at Fayetteville, along with Archibald Yell and others. As each child married, John gave each couple one hundred acres, hoping they would remain nearby.

In the Civil War Era nobody in Northwest Arkansas escaped hardships. John had three sons in the war, and two of them lost their lives. John took his slaves to Dallas, Texas, as well as those of his neighbors; Stearns, Applebys, Freshlags, and Bill Ann Vernon.

John was a fair skinned, blue-eyed blond, and could not take much sun. And while in Texas he had a heat stroke. When his wife Polly (Mary Kay's grandmother) learned of this, she loaded her children and a colored nursemaid in a covered wagon pulled by mules, and headed for Texas. They led a cow for fresh milk, and took food for themselves and the livestock, as well as a tar bucket to grease the wagon wheels.

In Oklahoma, they camped for the night beside a spring, where grazing was good, and prepared supper. A band of Indians came along and ate the food, while the terrified women and children wondered what would happen next. Then the Indians begged Polly to give them little Sallie, with her long braided hair, and the mother bravely

told them "No". The Indians did not molest them and left. But Polly was afraid they might return in the night and take Sallie, so they quickly hitched up the mules and drove all night. Although the children had no supper and cried when they stirred in the night, it was not until they reached a house that the mother felt if was safe to eat and sleep.

After the war, the family came back to Fayetteville with some of the former slaves choosing to come along. The Rainwater home and lumber yard were both destroyed in the war, so they lived on their farm. There, John B. Rainwater built the first school for black children in Washington or Madison County, the Henderson School. The school tuition was one dollar per month if they had it, and if not they could attend anyway. John became a mule buyer and shipped carloads of them north.

When the University of Arkansas was established at Fayetteville, John Rainwater had the contract to haul the limestone for Old Main, including the four columns at the entrance. It was all quarried in Madison County and shod oxen teams were used to haul it to a hard-surfaced road. From there a sixteen mule team took it for the long haul to Fayetteville, People from miles around gathered to watch the procession arrive in town.

John Berry Rainwater and "Polly" Keifer, a daughter of Jacob and Susan (Welty) Keifer, married in 1811 in Greene County, Tennessee. They were early pioneers to Washington County, and are buried at Mt. Comfort Cemetery, northwest of Fayetteville.

Jacob had been a boat builder, and also sat up cotton gins. In Sevier County, Tennessee, Jacob build a boat on which he loaded his family and possessions, and set out for Arkansas. They came down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, on which they traveled to Van Buren. There, he sold the boat, and traveled over the Boston Mountains to Fayetteville, by oxen teams and mules.

They first rented from the Freschlag family (before the land was sold to William McIlroy) where the University of Arkansas now stands. Polly joined the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Comfort in 1850.

She made many beautiful quilts, one of which, called the "princess feather" pattern, Mary Kay Bradford gave to the University Museum. (Mary Kay maintains a strong interest in the University of Arkansas. In the 1980s she donated her mother's lovingly cherished, long bustle dress to the University Museum.) Mary still has a few pieces of her Rainwater grandparents' furniture in her apartment.

Mary Kay graduated from the University High School, held in Peabody Hall, and attended the University of Arkansas in the early 1900s. She led an active social life, and once attended a wedding party at New Orleans, with Fayetteville friends who lived on Washington Avenue. It was a very special occasion, because there she met her future husband--medical doctor Gene de la Chez (pronounced "Shay")--who swept her off her feet. At the age of 21, in 1911, in New Orleans, they were married. But sadly enough, when they had been married less than a year, he died of typhoid fever.

In 1913, at Cleborne, Texas, she married Vinton Emery Bradford, whose family went back to the Mayflower Bradfords. He was a lawyer who became a judge, and was appointed a Supreme Court Justice under Chief Justice Evans Hughes. Life went well for them, and in 1919 Mary was baptized into the Christian Church (although she switched to the Methodist Church in later years).

Mary graduated from the Chicago Art Institute and also from the New York Interior Design Institute, and for ten years had an interior decorating shop at 900 North Michigan in Chicago, Illinois. She was a buyer for Hutzler Brothers of Baltimore, traveling extensively throughout Europe on buying trips. She had a number of prominent

clients in her Chicago shop, and sold a large cutwork tablecloth to Adlai Stevensen.

She once took her mother on a tour to Canada. Sallie was residing at 20 East Meadow in Fayetteville at the time of her death in November of 1930 and was laid to rest at Mt. Comfort Cemetery, where her parents and Keifer grandparents were buried.

Judge Bradford died in 1935 of cancer.

Another chapter in Mary's long life, took place in Texas. At one time this astute little businesswoman bought the burned-out shell of a house built by the famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright, restored it and sold it for a profit.

In 1947, at Texarkana, Texas, Mary Kay married for a third time to Thomas Elmer Castle who had a large saw mill and lumber business in East Texas. They lived in hotels, Mary said, and at one time they were flat broke after drilling twenty dry oil wells. But he could turn around and get another business going. They were married ten years when cancer struck once again and her third husband died. Due to complications in business record mixups with another Mary Castle, Mary Kay reverted back to her long time name of Mary Kay Bradford.

At age ninety Mary was still walking all over Fayetteville's hills, sometimes pulling a small upright wheeled wire cart containing her few purchases. Several small items bought as souvenirs bring back pleasant memories of Mary's many trips around the world. And she is still on the move. At age 99 she toured Blanchard Springs Caverns and has been to Muskogee's Azalea Festival and Eureka Springs' Passion Play. Although her hearing is dimming and she has had cataract surgery on both eyes, her mind and memory are excellent. She wears no glasses and still has her own teeth! The current President, Bill Clinton, is the twentieth one in her lifetime, the first one being Benjamin Harrison. She has seen transportation progress from the horse and

buggy to space travel.

The one hundredth birthday of this elfin lady of 87 pounds was not only a very special occasion because of her number of years. But because two girlhood friends, Addie (Paine) Rudolph, from Tulsa, and Lattie (Moore) Crouch, now deceased, were also present with the combined ages of those three ladies being nearly three hundred years! That happy affair was four years ago. Today this feisty little lady is anticipating her 105th birthday party next February.

Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson lives outside of Fayetteville and maintains an active interest in the area's history writing many fine articles on the subject.

Remember... U-Ark Girls

This year U-Ark boasts girls from Texas, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington, D.C. and Arkansas.

Living just above the theater, U-Ark girls have the privilege of going to the movie rain or shine, with no ill effects. With two cafes, a five and ten, a record shop, a book store, a bowling alley, and the U-Ark Bowl for dining and dancing, these girls never have to stray far from home. Hence they made very good use of those minutes before Vi wandered through cheerfully with "Dates are called!" Mrs. H. O. Rotherum, housemother, also found out that the girls know the meaning of the tune "Five Minutes More...."

"The girls in the third floor dorm enjoyed hearing all the movies, although some of them complained about mixing dialogue with economics when test time rolled around."

"The girls have worked out a fine college schedule. They say that weekdays are time for study and weekends for play.

from University of Arkansas 1948 *Razorback*

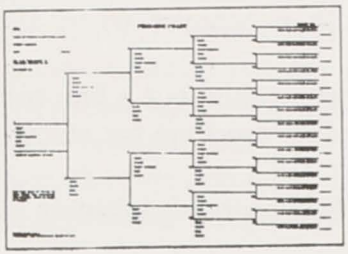
Why The Blank Pedigree Chart Form?

A stated goal of the Washington County Historical Society is "to accumulate and file genealogical data..." One of the most helpful and concise ways of organizing genealogical data is the Pedigree Chart. For many years the Society has requested members to file their completed charts in the Society's library. Members of Questorians, the Family History Discussion Group of the Society, have recently agreed to assume the responsibility of maintaining the Chart files.

If you have never completed a chart, please enter as much information as you know about your family on the enclosed form and return it to the Society in the near future. If you have already submitted a form, but have gained more information about your ancestors since that time, please send an up-dated copy. If you already have an up-to-date form on file, ask a friend who has roots in Washington County to complete the form.

Thank you for assisting in fulfilling the goals of your Society.

At your earliest convenience, send your completed form to the Washington County Historical Society, Attn: Henrietta Holcomb, Questorians President, 118 East Dickson Street, Fayetteville, Ar 72701.



Genealogy

Editor's Note: The following list of the names of local people who attended the 1904 World's Fair was not run with Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson's articles that appeared in the August and November 1993 issues of ***Flashback****. With this issue we shall run the list of people who visited the fair in September, October and November. For those who wish to see the list for those who visited the fair in May, June, July and August, they will find those names listed in our previous issue.*

September

Allen, Dan
Ashby, J. Paul
Barnett, Miss Frona
Boles, Clifford
Bollinger, Miss Florence
Botefuhr, Mrs. A. M.
Botefuhr, Fan
Brown, Martin
Brownfield, Miss Elanore
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Hamilton, Andrew
Shultz, D. B.
Shultz, Howard
Trundle, Miss Koroline

Queries

I am attempting to gather information on the family of my great-great grandmother, **Iwilda Beach**. Her maiden name was **Wilson**, and I understand that there were a large group of this family (Wilson) living in Washington County in the late 1800s. I do not have any other information on Iwilda except that she was the second wife of **Joseph Harvey Beach**. Their daughter (my grandmother) was **Ollie Beach**, born in Siloam Springs in 1900.

I am interested in finding out any information that you may have on this Wilson family. Write David Nicholson, 11524 Big Springs Road, Montague, Ca 96064.

Microfilm census of Washington County, Arkansas read in May, 1910 in Dwelling #96 listing **Edward Flynn**, age 68, married 40 years to **Nettie Flynn**, age 59. I would like to correspond/share data on Nettie since I believe she was **Ford** before her marriage and if so, she is the granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Please contact Glynda Ford Ellman, 1710 Oakwood Drive, Troup, Tx 75789.

I would like any information on a **Robert Ford** who lived in Elm Springs, Arkansas according to Washington County censuses. He lived with wife **Susan McGraw Ford**. He died on April 18, 1914 and is buried in Hart Cemetery, Benton County, Arkansas. Please contact Glynda Ford Ellman, 1710 Oakwood Drive, Troup, Tx 75789.

I am seeking information on my great great grandfather and his family. Thus far I haven't found the proper **Allen** or **Vaughn** connections or in the information in our only family Bible. I am seeking the parents of **John Watson Allen**, b. 5 May, 1812 in Virginia, m. 5 October, 1837 in Amella, Arkansas, and d. 25 September, 1868 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. His wife was **Amelia Vaughn**, b. 23 December, 1821 in South Carolina and d. 6 August, 1894 in Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Please write Nancy L.

Hightower, 2370 Linstrom Ave., Fairhaven, Ca 95564 for more information on this query and related lines.

Am searching for names of parents, dates, etc. of **Winnie (Winfred-Winney) Carter-Marrs**. Her parents are believed to be **Adam Carter** of Arkansas and **Winnie Gates-Carter** born in Tennessee. I need any information on them. Winnie was born 29 May, 1925 or 1926 in Tennessee. She was married to **Andrew Buchanan Marrs** on 18 June, 1850 A/W Washington County record A193. She died 16 March, 1867 and is probably buried at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Contact Mamie E. Parker (great granddaughter), 1412 SW 54th Street, Oklahoma City, Ok 73119.

I am seeking information on the **Reeves** family. **Mary Alice Reeves** was born around 1852 Madison County. She married a **Goad**. **Amanda (Manda) Goad** was my grandmother she married a **Walkup**. **William Finley Walkup** and Amanda were married around 1894 his father was also **William Walkup**. Any information received would be greatly appreciated. Please write: Millie Schweitzer, P.O. Box 385, Salkum, Wa 98582.

Am interested in information about **Pleasant Jordan** who was Attorney General of Arkansas--b. 1812 in North Carolina and attended school with Lawrence Orr diplomat to Russia (source *Biographies of North Carolina*).

Also, contemporaries of **Archibald Moore Jordan** are a **Mary Jordan** who married **Archibald Cannon**; **Sara Jordan** who married **John Kennemer**; **Sara "Sally" Jordan** who married **John Stephens** all are in North Carolina with similar naming patterns.

Write: LaNita Wacker, 19839 8th Ave. NW, Seattle, Wa 98177.

I am seeking information on Northwestern Arkansas criminal activities of my great-grandfather, **William Posey Barker** (alias **Charles Reed**) in late 1880s and 1890s. His parents were **Calvin** and **Lidia Barker** of Washington County. Write Mark Barker, 1816 Oak Hill Drive, Kingston, Tn 37763.

This Photograph was recently donated to the Historical Society with the request that we try and learn something of where it was taken and who might be in it. Anyone with an idea as to the answers to these questions is invited to contact the Society.

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